

Equal Rights

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FIVE CENTS

SATURDAY,
FEBRUARY 7, 1925



ALICE PAUL

Vice-President of the National Woman's Party and leader of the Equal Rights movement in America. The Lucretia Mott Amendment was drafted by her, as was also the Declaration of Principles of the Woman's Party.

Feminist Notes

Woman Architects in Australia

IN Western Australia the first local woman architect has qualified. She is Miss Margaret Pitt-Morrison. However, she is not the first woman architect to function in Australia. That distinction belongs to an American woman, Mrs. Walter Burley Griffin, wife of the designer of the plans for Australia's capital city, Canberra. Mr. and Mrs. Griffin, former residents of Chicago, are both architects. When, in 1913, the Australian Government invited architects throughout the world to a competitive test in submitting plans for the proposed new capital city, Mr. Griffin won the prize. Helped by Mrs. Griffin, he has since been in Australia superintending the carrying out of their plans.

An Equal Rights Pioneer

WOMEN medical practitioners are so numerous and so considered a matter of course that it will surprise many to learn that the first woman to take the degree of M. D. at the London University is still living at the age of 78, and has just published her reminiscences. She is Dr. Scharlieb, who made a 16-year fight from 1878 to 1894 for a license to practice in England, although she had before that been allowed to do so in India. Until she gained her point women practitioners in England lacked legal status, although in some other countries there have been women physicians for centuries.

Even in Bagdad

READERS of the Arabian Nights who think of the city of Bagdad mainly in terms of that classic will be startled to learn that a women's club has been organized and opened there. What is more a majority of its members are Mohammedan women, although apparently a non-sectarian organization, and its establishment follows a vigorous agitation in the Moslem press for abolition of the veil. The president of the club is Mme. Isma Zehawi.

Struggling Onward in Japan

JAPANESE women will soon be representing constituencies in municipal councils if a bill becomes law introduced in the national Diet by Representative Higuchi, which makes women eligible to seats in city and village assemblies. Women's organizations and other liberal workers are backing the measure. An organization for full suffrage rights is actively at work throughout the nation.

French Feminists Honored

A NUMBER of women are included in the latest list of promotions to the Legion of Honor in France. Chief among these are Madame Porte, attendant at the Educational House of the Legion of the Loges, and Mlle. Soult, professor emeritus of the Lycee Fenelon. Three women have received the Cross of Honor. These are Mme. Desoyer, president of the Mutual Maternal Society of Saint Germain; Mme. le D'Hartmann, president of the section d'Assistance of the French-English-American League against Cancer, and Madame Koehler-Lumiere, president of the Committee for Protection of Foster Children and Mothers After Leaving Maternity Hospitals, and vice-president of the Committee for Protection of Maternity Schools. Mme. le D'Hartmann and Madame Koehler-Lumiere are leading feminists who took an active part in the recent congress of the National Committee of French Women.

British Women Inventors

NO less than 700 inventions by women have been registered in the past few months at the British patent office in London. Most of these have to do with lightening of housework, improvements in dress, children's toys and similar matters with which women are supposed to be chiefly concerned.

Where Teachers of English Are Needed

WHETHER women are "persons" is the difficult and perplexing question confronting the legalistic hairsplitters of Canada. They have been called upon to answer this through the application by Mrs. D. Hay of Vancouver for a master mariner's license. Mrs. Hay has gone to sea many years with her husband and claims to know all about a ship and its management. The law says that any person may qualify who can pass the examination. To any one not a lawyer employed in the Department of Justice at Ottawa there would seem to be no room for two opinions as to the meaning of the word "person." But apparently the learned lawyers in this department are not sufficiently well versed in the English language to be sure that this term includes both sexes. No one has suggested that they consult a dictionary. So Mrs. Hays' application is held up pending the outcome of this solemn farce. It is quite clear that these lawyers must have some perverted notion as to the meaning of the word used as the title for their department.

To Safeguard Motherhood

AUSTRIAN women are agitating for the adoption of the Prussian law which recognizes formally the right of every mother, regardless of her financial condition, to skilled obstetrical service. A bill to put the Prussian system in effect in Austria passed the lower house, or Nationalrat, but failed in the upper, or Bundesrat. Strong pressure is now being brought to bear for reintroduction. The Prussian law encourages the profession of midwifery by guaranteeing a minimum income. In return it requires all practitioners to undergo a rigid examination and to locate in the territory or district assigned so that their services may be conveniently obtained at any time even in out-of-the-way places. Fees are fixed by law, but every call for service must be promptly heeded.

A Woman Army Officer

THERE are fifteen women holding Federal office as presidential appointments. One is a major in the army. She is Julia Stinson, head of the Nurses' Corps. Two others are Judge Mary O'Toole of the Municipal Court of Washington and Judge Kathleen Sellers of the Washington Juvenile Court. Miss Lucille Atcherson is the only woman in the Government Foreign Service. She is in the Latin-American Division of the Department of State. Mrs. Helen Hamilton Gardner is United States Civil Service Commissioner, Mrs. Clara Sears Taylor is Rent Commissioner of the District and Mrs. Bessie Brueggeman of the Federal Employees' Compensation Division. The others are in less important positions.

Supreme Court of Women Decides Case

THE special Supreme Court of Texas, consisting entirely of women, met at Austin, Tex., recently and finished within a few hours the work it was convened to do. The case before it involved the Order of the Woodmen of the World, of which the regular judges are members and were hence disqualified. The women judges ruled that a writ of error asked by the order be granted.

A Woman Legislator's Victory

RATIFICATION of the Child Labor Amendment by Arkansas was largely due to Miss Erle Chambers, the lone woman member of the Arkansas Legislature, who led an energetic fight for the measure.

New York Women Approach Weller

A COMMITTEE of the New York Branch of the National Woman's Party interviewed Representative Weller, member of the House Judiciary Committee, at his office in New York on Friday, January 23, regarding the Equal Rights Amendment. The purpose of the delegation was to inform Mr. Weller, in advance of the hearing before his committee in Washington on February 4, that New York women are giving earnest support to the Equal Rights Amendment and expecting their Representatives to work for it.

Representative Weller agreed that equality for men and women should be established in the laws of this country, but was in doubt whether this condition should be brought about by national

rather than by State action, because he feared the difficulty of enforcing a national amendment. Mrs. Clarence M. Smith, State Chairman of the Woman's Party, explained that, while State laws giving Equal Rights to women are desirable and beneficial, they are not conclusive, since one State Legislature can, and frequently does, repeal the measures passed by the last one.

Mrs. Bernice Marks Stearns called attention to the immense amount of energy and intelligence that is now being expended in the fight for Equal Rights, and which could, if this object were attained, be thrown into work for the benefit of the State as a whole.

"We ask only the most elementary justice," she said, "and I think you will find that when women are on an equal footing

with men they will co-operate with them to the fullest extent in public work of all kinds."

Miss Adelma Burd obviated the difficulty of enforcement, suggested by Mr. Weller, by stating that the amendment would be carried out by agencies already existing—namely, the courts.

"The time has come, of course," said Representative Weller in a brief speech at the end of the interview, "when a militant organization must be maintained in favor of women's rights, and this, I understand, is the character of your organization."

An important part of the work of the New York Branch this year consists in sending deputations to legislators, both State and Federal.

Arrangements for Hearings Completed

THE first hearing on the proposal that men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction will take place at 10 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, February 4, before the House Judiciary Committee in the committee's room, number 279, House Office Building.

On this date the Judiciary Committee, which consists of Congressmen from eighteen States, will hear the first arguments ever presented to a legislative committee on this proposal for elementary justice for women.

Maud Younger, legislative chairman of the Woman's Party, and Margaret Whittemore, vice-president, are organizing the deputation and arranging for the speakers. Every aspect of equal rights will be presented by women who have devoted much research to the special phases of the subject which they will present, and who have learned from their own experience the need for equality.

Widespread interest is being manifested in this hearing. Many State groups are sending delegations to attend the hearings, to talk over the question with their Congressmen, and to take back to the States the news of the hearings.

Adelaide Johnston, sculptor, who executed the statues of Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott presented to the Capitol by the National Woman's Party, has been at headquarters since January 30 and will attend the hearings.

Michigan is sending Mrs. Marjorie Miller Whittemore, Illinois is sending Rose Pesta, a prominent Chicago teacher. Josephine Casey, chairman of the Indus-

Senator Ernst Capitulates

AFTER repeated refusals to grant a hearing to the National Woman's Party on the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution, Senator Ernst has at last set February 6 as the date for the hearing before the sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The sub-committee, which consists of Senator Ernst of Kentucky, chairman; Senator Shortridge of California and Senator Walsh of Montana, will hear the arguments for equality for men and women at 10 o'clock Friday morning, February 6, in the Senate Judiciary Committee room in the Capitol.

Most of the delegates and speakers who will present Equal Rights to the House Judiciary Committee on February 6 will be present at the Senate sub-committee hearing.

Although the opponents of the measure had a hearing last spring, they will also be given a hearing before the sub-committee at the same time.

trial Council of the Woman's Party, writes from Chicago that her work will not permit her to attend, and expresses her great interest in the outcome of the hearings.

Leila Enders, New Jersey State chairman, writes that an official representative of her State will be appointed. Thelma D. Wiles of Missouri will be the youngest member of the delegation. Mrs. Fred Sutter of Kansas City will represent Missouri. New York is sending Mary Murry.

Several other States are sending official representatives, and many distant States have written for information on the hearings.

Two days after the House Judiciary Committee hearing there will be a hearing before the sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee in the Judiciary Committee rooms at the Capitol.

On Thursday, February 5, a dinner for members of the Woman's Party and their guests will be held at the Grace Dodge Hotel. The dinner will begin at seven o'clock and reservations may be made through Mrs. Harvey Wiley. Here the visiting members of the Woman's Party will meet to discuss national and local aspects of equal rights.

Thus the first week in February, 1925, will see much new activity for Equal Rights beginning. It is hoped that as many women as possible will aid with their presence, their counsel, their voices and their untiring labors the hearings which mark another step toward the complete recognition of women as equals with men in rights, responsibilities and opportunities.

Equal Rights



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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

To remove all forms of the subjection of
women.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights
throughout the United States
and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce
this article by appropriate legislation"

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 21.]
[House Joint Resolution Number 75.]

Introduced in the Senate, December 10, 1923,
by SENATOR CHARLES E. CURTIS.
Introduced in the House of Representatives,
December 13, 1923,
by REPRESENTATIVE D. R. ANTHONY.

Fixing the Date

THE date of the victory of the Equal Rights Amendment, the day on which it will be ratified by the thirty-sixth State Legislature and become a part of the Federal Constitution, could be determined with mathematical accuracy if two unknowns could be transformed into two known factors. The first of these is the state of public opinion, and the second is the amount of effort being expended by those who believe in Equal Rights to change it. Behind all action by legislative bodies stand the people. When enough of them desire anything under the sun to become law, something happens, and that something is an appropriate statute. The Lucretia Mott Amendment will be written into the Federal Constitution just as soon as, and not before, a sufficient number of individual human beings desire that "men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction." One of the surest and easiest ways to mold public opinion is to present the arguments for Equal Rights over and over again through the printed word.

The opportunity offered by our journal in this respect is not adequately utilized. Very few public libraries, very few schools and colleges, for example, have EQUAL RIGHTS on their shelves or tables. Ten thousand copies a week could find interested readers through convenient avenues if only somebody would step forward and finance the venture. If you are a college woman, will you not send EQUAL RIGHTS to your Alma Mater? If you are a club-woman, will you not endow a subscription for your club or for your public library?

Eternal dropping wears away a stone! Broadcast EQUAL RIGHTS, and soon we'll listen in to a nation-wide rejoicing.

Failure Is Impossible

WHEN we contrast the short space of a century with the million years or so since life on this planet began, the change that has taken place in the status of woman during the last hundred years appears in its true proportions as a miracle. In 1825 Susan B. Anthony was a little girl not quite five years old. Life opened before her as an existence in which there was no career for her to look forward to excepting marriage. Every opportunity that beckoned the lads of her time was closed to her. She could not hope to go to college, for there were no colleges for women. Indeed the great majority of people believed that the "female" mind was incapable of receiving the higher education. The professional and the business worlds were likewise closed to her, and marriage was a bondage well-nigh intolerable. Upon marriage women lost their property rights, they forswore the guardianship of their own children, they pledged their services and earnings to their husbands and abrogated all claim to their own individuality. Not only could they not vote, but most of them had never even thought of voting. Their position was paramount to that of the slaves.

Today beholds a very different picture. Women with the franchise in their hands, college graduates, members of the learned professions, business women, in throngs appealing to the National Congress to abolish at a stroke the vestiges of age-long servitude. Nay, demanding that this justice be done, for behind the soft persuasion of speech in the committee rooms is the secure power of the ballot.

It makes the heart ache, and again pulse proudly, to compare the recent stirring scenes in Washington with the event of but a short time past. Then a slim figure toiled alone up the great steps of the National Capitol. Miss Anthony had come, bearing the demand for the one boon of woman suffrage. Reviled, scorned, bravely she made her way through the long corridors, into the great halls, where she believed justice would one day be secured to all women. So she stood alone, her plea denied, her efforts ridiculed. But in that moment, when hope seemed dead, she did not falter, for she saw the day the others could not see, when women with the ballot in their hands would surge in an invincible tide about the fortress that she found impregnable. Beautiful, sad, filled with an overwhelming pathos, she stands forever alone, the pioneer.

Today a thousand footsteps sound where once she trod, voices are raised not for the boon she asked, but more, for full equality. Her vision has come true. Her greater vision will be realized.

Alice Paul—Militant Feminist

By Elizabeth Selden Rogers.

THE National Woman's Party speaks with an authority unimpeachable; because it is the authority of knowledge. Lester Ward says that knowledge "is the data for forming opinions." From the beginning of her life Alice Paul, vice-president of the Woman's Party, set about—consciously—collecting the data, both academic and practical, for an opinion on the position of women in this world, and the proper remedy for wrongs discovered.

Alice Paul is of distinguished Quaker descent, born in Moorestown, New Jersey. In 1905 she graduated from Swarthmore College. She noted there the inferior position of women in various ways, even in that co-educational college. Next she won a College Settlement Association Scholarship, and that summer became a resident worker in the New York College Settlement, and a visitor for the New York Charity Organization Society. In the winter of 1905 and 1906, while doing this work, she received the diploma of the New York School of Philanthropy.

In that summer part of the work of the Women's Trade Union League was left in charge of the Settlement, and she as resident worker undertook the program for organizing the milliners.

In the fall of 1906 Miss Paul went to the University of Pennsylvania to study for her Master of Arts degree, majoring in sociology, while her minors were economics and politics. She was also a visitor for the Charity Organization Society of Philadelphia during the winter.

In June, 1907, she received her Master's degree, and then sailed for Germany to investigate social conditions—housing, labor, etc. Daily she accompanied German social workers on their visits.

By the fall of 1907 she had won another scholarship, this time for Woodbrooke School, near Birmingham, England. This was a school for social and religious work, conducted by Quakers. One of her professors was J. St. John Heath, later warden of Toynbee Hall. During this time she studied at Birmingham University—again majoring in sociology and economics under well-known experts.

In the long English Christmas holidays from Woodbrooke School she went to the Canningtown Settlement, in London.

During this period she worked for a time in an automobile factory, getting up at five o'clock in the morning, carrying her meals to the factory, and standing all day at the work.

In May, 1908, at the end of the school year, she accepted a position in London as assistant to the secretary of the Dal-

United States. Miss Paul spent the years of 1910, 1911 and 1912 working for her degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Pennsylvania, again specializing in sociology, economics and politics, at the same time doing work for the enfranchisement of women in Pennsylvania. She received her Ph.D. degree in the summer of 1912, the subject of her thesis being "The Legal Position of Women in Pennsylvania."

In England Alice Paul had met and worked with Lucy Burns, another brilliant young American college girl. In December, 1912, as chairman and vice-chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, Miss Paul and Miss Burns came to Washington to work for the Federal Suffrage Amendment. Soon the Congressional Union was founded, then the National Woman's Party, to concentrate on gaining suffrage by Federal amendment. In a little more than seven years the amendment passed, on May 21, 1919.

From May, 1919, until August, 1920, Miss Paul directed the work of the National Woman's Party for ratification of the Federal Amendment. In less than a year and a half suffrage was guaranteed to the women of the United States by

the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment.

While directing the legal research and aiding in the other work of the National Woman's Party Equal Rights Campaign, Miss Paul studied for the degree of Bachelor of Law at the Washington College of Law. She studied summer and winter, did three years' work in a year and a half, and took her degree in 1922.

She is now studying for the highest degree in law—the Master's—at the University of Pennsylvania, her thesis being "The Legal Position of Women in the United States." But all the time there is another powerful call in Miss Paul's ears—the masculine-run, masculine-dominated nations of the world, are writing their treaties, leagues and protocols, and proposing to codify international laws, without it even occurring to them that women exist, much less that they should share equally with men in these affairs so vital to women. If we wait until these constitutions are written, how much more difficult the task.

TO ALICE PAUL

You walk as one who feels the stir of wings
And is not hindered by this cage of clay,
You vision for a world immortal things
That neither scorn nor laughter can withstay.
Your violet-shadowed eyes are urgent springs
Of light reflected from a coming day:
Through dull barrage of time your challenge rings
Pressing to equalize the common way,
It falls upon the sluggish ears of those
Who blunt their way through dull impartial earth,
And try their mole-like habits to impose
Upon the freedom of your ardent worth.
As iris banners lifted to the sun
Your purple, white and gold, pale fear out-run.

—Grace Hoffman White.

ston Branch of the London Charity Organization Society. While there she lived in the Christian Social Union Settlement in Hoxton, London, and helped with its work at night. Later she became assistant at Peele Institute, a Quaker Settlement at Clerkewell, in charge of the work among women. She lived in a tiny attic room near by.

In October, 1908, Alice Paul started work at London University in order to study under its famous teachers. Some of these were L. T. Hobhouse, Graham Wallas, G. Lowe Kinson and Sidney Webb.

During Miss Paul's student life in England she became interested in the campaign of English women for the ballot under Mrs. Pankhurst. In June, 1909, at the close of the university year, when she was about to sail for the United States, she was arrested as she was carrying a suffrage petition to Parliament. From then until January, 1910, she did suffrage work all over Scotland and England.

In January, 1910, she returned to the

A Chance to Share

LIKE all great and fine demands, what we ask is a very simple thing: equal opportunities for men and women. Time and effort will do the rest.

By the accident of birth my brother is born a male and as such inherits a certain set of political, social and civil abilities. By the accident of birth I am born a female and as such inherit a certain set of disabilities in the same departments of life. Humanly speaking, it is against this injustice which civilized women rebel. Solely on account of sex women are placed in an unequal position with men. This condition of civilization has grown upon us over the whole of time. A few women in each century have demanded and won additional rights for women, gradually improving their position in the world. The majority of women, however, in each century have consented to this position of subordination with the inevitable demoralization resulting from their consent.

THROUGHOUT the centuries groups of men have steadily increased their power over themselves. They have fought through from tyrannical to democratic institutions, from slavery to relative freedom, in order to prepare a better world for their works, a world ready to honor their distinguished deeds and to tolerate their shortcomings. Just so are women endeavoring to make a world more friendly to receive what women have to give to society, a world as ready to give a hand up to women who fall short of the best community standard, as the world is to men who transgress. And in this age of easy communication and vast organization greater numbers of women than ever before are working together to improve the dignity and destiny of their sex.

In a broad sense, as I understand it, feminists are those who say to society, "Yes, it is quite true that human beings are born, some girls, some boys. Well, what of it? Why make such a fuss about it? Society accepts the male sex as inevitable. Why not accept the other sex as equally inevitable and get on to the next point?" The antagonists of the doctrines of feminism regard the sex of woman as a curse, something to be specially proscribed, something to be mitigated, something to be spoken of in hushed tones, something to be protected by man-made restrictions. And when men project this view, and women concur in it, both are contributing to man's unwholesome obligation to live under the appalling burden of a lie. Man must keep up the role of superiority which he

Editor's Note: Excerpts from Doris Steven's speech delivered recently before the Maryland Branch of the National Woman's Party at a luncheon held at the Hotel Emerson, Baltimore, Maryland.

knows in his heart is a false role. He must support the legend that he is the wise, the strong, the ever-dependable protector. With what joy civilized men ought to rush to the help of women whose labors will eventually relieve them of this irritating task!

AS far ahead as we can see, men and women will live together on this planet. It is important that they live as friends and co-operators, not as enemies and competitors. The relationship of authority on the one hand and subordination on the other begets suspicion, fear and distrust. Out of these elements come inevitably quarrels and estrangements, just as surely as come wars from fear and distrust between two nations. Fear is a poor medium through which to become loving and friendly. Where authority is the major ingredient, such love as can persist is in constant danger and a third-rate kind of love at best. When we are truly civilized there will be only one master, the aristocracy of superior intelligence and conduct, nothing so foolish as sex discrimination. And both men and women will excel in this aristocracy.

It is sometimes difficult to comprehend why fairly intelligent people who accept and welcome experimentation in the scientific realm will offer such resistance to hopeful experiment in the very important realm of social relations among human beings. The fearful ones will conjure up some remote phantom. They will search out a minor detail and offer it as a major objection. They will not venture upon new roads.

Women today are willing to venture upon new social highways. They are not content to stand still. They are anxious to test capacities other than the bearing and rearing of children. Who has the right to ask them to turn away their eyes from the stars? There are some women who as individuals break the tradition by taking the new and untried field. There are others who work to speed the day when honors and opportunities of greater usefulness will come to all women with less effort against obstruction. Such a movement as ours acts as accelerator to the mass. It is true that there is no better way to show what we mean to do in the world than to go forth and secure the work for which we have equipment and desire. But there must be always the

vanguard of idealists, if you will, who choose to speed up the evolution of a given group.

Those who would ask women to tread slowly and remark that there is not among our sex a Homer, a Shakespeare, a Leonardo, a Beethoven or an Edison, we would remind of the wise and kindly observation of a great woman. Elizabeth Robins in *Ancilla's Share* says, "The stranger fact is that faces such as those of Joan of Arc, Saint Teresa, Catherine of Siena, Christina Rossetti, Jane Austen, the Brontes, George Eliot, Florence Nightingale, Susan B. Anthony and Mary Wolstonecraft look out upon us from the shades."

Holding to these theories we must act. To put estimable thoughts into action is perhaps the greatest difficulty which confronts any individual or group. The Woman's Party proposes to put its beliefs into action. Furthermore, it proposes to begin with the first step—to remove forever from the law the disabilities which now exist there against women. It proposes an amendment to the Constitution which, when law, will prevent further discriminations against women, and consequently further limitation of her activities.

YOU will see at once that this proposed amendment is not a prohibition. It is the reverse. It will *prevent prohibitions* of conduct on the part of women, simply because they are women. With one blow it will strike death to all prohibitions in the law where women are concerned. And side by side with this removal of discriminations in the law will go those against women in custom. Then, and then only, shall we know what shall be the future attainments of women and so of the race. Women on the same social and legal footing as men! Men and women joint directors in the business of life! Men and women co-sharers of the best social development they together can achieve! That society must rapidly accustom itself to a new conception of the importance of more power to women is not only necessary, it is urgent.

Take the matter of war, for example, which has harrassed peoples for all time. There is one remedy which has never yet been tried. Learned professors spoke in Washington recently at an international convention called to search out causes for wars and to propose remedies. So far not one has advocated more power to women. Various good and true remedies are being offered, but I believe them to be minor remedies. I believe the larg-

est degree of hope lies in putting more and more power in the hands of women. It is hard to believe that when women the world over do their own thinking and make their own standards of conduct, that they will be promoting indiscriminate war. Reflect for a moment that men have in the main said to women for centuries, "Your function in life is to create new life. Your God-given profession is to bring children into the world. Your femaleness, that is your chief asset." And then reflect that men have, with a few intermissions here and there, taken the result of women's handiwork and killed it in war after war. Who could help holding in deep-lying, burning contempt the artist, the bridge-builder, the idealist, the woman who consents to have his or her masterpiece destroyed generation after generation without protest! Yes. We must admit that we have earned

contempt by submission to such a course. Unless we hold our handiwork cheaply, we must depart at once from this contemptible submission.

MAN said, "I will tell you what to do." Woman obeyed him. Then did man say, "Now you have produced and nurtured a wonderful and beautiful thing. We shall work together to prepare a finer world for this new creature. We shall work together equally to make of it the best possible human being. Together we shall enrich its life. Together we shall prevent its being wasted in futile wars." We are forced to admit he has not so spoken. He has rather said, "Give me more and more children. We must fight. Give them gladly and freely. We know what is best for you, them and the race. We shall decide the policies of state. Be

busy about your work of producing more." And so the vicious cycle goes on. *And women permit it to continue.* More shame to them! Let us either recognize that we merit contempt or let us change the system which breeds contempt.

THIS world belongs to women as well as to men. We can make it what we choose. We need not accept half-gods. We can have whole ones. All we ask is less resistance from men and more understanding from women. All we ask is a chance to share. Together we can embrace life in all its beauty and dignity, with all its joys and pain. Too long have we been strangers. "For men must work and women must weep" is a policy of isolation that must go into the discard. There *can* be a world in which there will be fewer sad-eyed men and women. We want to work to hasten that day.

Committee: A Brief Symposium

THEY had met to discuss EQUAL RIGHTS, the official organ of the National Woman's Party. Alice Paul had gone abroad. Some one else would have to sit up late at night and glean items from the world's news of interest to the Party. Magazines cost money, time, brains and imagination. Would a bulletin do the work of the eight-page weekly in holding the organization together and letting the left hand in Arkansas know what the right hand in New York was doing? What should be the program and policy of the magazine, and how was it to be financed?

First Voice: The readers of EQUAL RIGHTS should be asked what they like about the paper as it is, and what new things they want to get from it which they do not already find elsewhere.

Second Voice: Everybody knows that the reader is the last creature in the world to help in editing a magazine.

First Voice: What we want is double the number of subscribers.

Third Voice: Don't be absurd. We want *ten* times the number of subscribers, and we want an angel who will pay the printer and give us a budget for editorial work.

First Voice: I want every reader of EQUAL RIGHTS to be asked to suggest changes in the magazine and to give at length and in detail her opinion of it.

Second Voice: It's always a nuisance to consult the readers. Democracy, when it comes to creating something, is ridiculous. The best an editorial board can do is to make a magazine interesting and

let its subscribers take it or leave it.

Fourth Voice: Interesting to whom? Are we aiming at the members of the National Woman's Party who subscribe—by the way there are thousands of women and men, too, in the United States who are members of the Party, and have given money and indicated their interest in the Equal Rights Amendment who have never even heard of the paper.

Fifth Voice: But it would cost a great deal to circularize them.

Sixth Voice: I want a feminist magazine, not just news of the Amendment.

Many Voices: What is feminist? What is interesting? Who pays for the magazine? Who writes it?

Sixth Voice: We cannot expand EQUAL RIGHTS until we raise money. We cannot even continue it unless we raise money.

Seventh Voice: Let me state the limiting facts. The most serious is that the magazine must stop unless we can get funds. Now as to its contents! Certain things EQUAL RIGHTS always has been and always must be. We have a common cause and a common goal. We desire the freedom to develop ourselves as human beings. To this end we have a program of political action—the passage of the Lucretia Mott Amendment to the United States Constitution, and the passage of various State laws removing all sex discriminations. From week to week the backbone of the magazine must be news of the National Headquarters, and from the various States, polls of Congress, accounts of lobbying, propaganda meetings. But as you know, such news is not of ab-

sorbing interest except to those who are actively engaged in this work. How are we to get the attention of the unconverted public? Our political workers in the election last year must have got greater stimulation from two other sources—articles from the legal research department and the page called "Feminist Notes," which recorded week by week encouraging instances of what women of distinction the world over are doing and what is happening to the masses of women. The feminist movement, like the labor movement, is an international movement. Bokhara and Bolivia are as likely to be the scenes of change and victory next week as Sussex or Indiana.

Voice: How dreary * * * what old stuff! Why did we have this meeting? I had shopping to do.

Second Voice: I must get back to my work.

First Voice (patiently): Very well! I had many things to lay before you: whether we should ask Rebecca West to write us an account of the old days of the militant campaign in London, when she and Dora Marsden edited the *Free-woman*. Some one begs that Edna St. Vincent Millay be requested to write on the fragments of Sappho and that Babette Deutsch review Emily Dickinson's poems, now for the first time collected. I shall ask new voices to the next meeting and see if something worth while can't be said, and I shall read the first of a series of letters on "A Magazine for Women: What Should Be in It."

(Voices depart. Silence. The scratching of a pen is heard.)

M. L. G.

Social Justice Urged By Hebrews

THE convention of the Union of Hebrew Congregations, with its affiliated bodies, the National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods and the National Federation of Temple Brotherhoods, which has recently met in St. Louis, adopted a program of social justice, of which the following points are worthy of notice:

1. A minimum wage which will insure for all workers a fair standard of living.
2. The legal enactment of an eight-hour day as a maximum for all industrial workers.

3. A compulsory one-day-of-rest-in-seven for all workers.

4. Regulation of industrial conditions to give all workers a safe and sanitary working environment, with particular reference to the special needs of women.

5. Abolition of child labor and raising the standard of age wherever the legal age limit is lower than is consistent with moral and physical health.

6. The preservation and integrity of the home by a system of mothers' pensions.

This program recognizes the need of humanizing industry for *all workers*—

not for women alone—in such a manner as to work no injustice to women. It also recognizes that mothers' pensions are actually based upon the needs of the home, and not, as is erroneously supposed, on the necessity of individual women.

Taking the reference to "the special needs of women" in point four to mean those arrangements for safe and sanitary conditions that are required for women because of their particular needs as distinguished from those of men, the program is one that all who believe in equality of justice in political, economic and social life for men and women can heartily support.

News From The Field

MARGARET DANIELS, psychoanalyst, assistant editor of Psychology Magazine, will speak at Woman's Party Headquarters at 4.30 P. M. Sunday, February 8, on "Psychological Aspects of Feminism." This is the sixth of the meetings held under the auspices of the District of Columbia Branch as an open forum on national and international aspects of Equal Rights.

Dr. Daniels studied under Dr. Sigmund Freud in Vienna, and did research under his leading disciple, Dr. Abraham, in Berlin. She holds the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Chicago, and has taught psychology at Miami University, the Rand School of Social Science and the New York Workers' University. She was an investigator for the War Labor Board during the war, and is a member of the American Federation of Teachers.

FLORENCE BAYARD HILLES of Delaware, chairman of the House Furnishing Committee of the National Woman's Party, visited Headquarters last week. Mrs. Hilles, Mary McCarty, secretary of the House Furnishing Committee, Edith Ainge, vice-president of the National Council in charge of Headquarters, and Mrs. Richard Wainright, chairman of the House Committee, held a conference on remodeling the house. Two of the three houses are now closed for repairs, and only No. 21 is being used by the Headquarters staff.

GREAT interest in the Equal Rights movement was expressed by Mrs. Julius Kahn, candidate for Congress from California to succeed her husband, when a delegation of California women interviewed her on the subject. Mrs. William Kent writes that Mrs. Kahn said, "One of my prime interests, if elected to Congress, will be the advancement of women."

THE Equal Rights Luncheon held at the Emerson, Hotel, Baltimore, Md., in honor of Doris Stevens was most successful. Many new members were enrolled and a neat little sum of money was turned in to the treasury of EQUAL RIGHTS. Mrs. George C. Smith presided and Mrs. George Rollman served as chairman of the committee on arrangements.

IN order to raise more funds for the publication of EQUAL RIGHTS, Mrs. Townsend Scott, Chairman of the Artists' Council of the Maryland Branch of the National Woman's Party, has undertaken to cut silhouettes of Lucretia Mott. These will be placed on sale and all the money is to be donated to the publication of the official organ. These silhouettes, which are most charming, will be sold unframed for \$1.00 and framed for \$2.00. Orders should be sent to 19 West Chase street, Baltimore, Maryland, care EQUAL RIGHTS office.

THE Ohio Branch through its legislative chairman, Mrs. Valentine Winters, and its State organizer, Janet Hills, is working vigorously for the adoption of an equal pay measure for teachers. This measure was defeated in 1923. In a form slightly different from that proposed in 1923, a bill on this subject was introduced by W. H. Clark of Urbana on January 12. A bill to prohibit discriminations between men and women in public employment will also be introduced. Other measures are under consideration. Janet Hills will remain in Columbus until this session of the Legislature ends.

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